ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Water Colors. ACADEMY OF MUSIC 8—Mazulin.

HADOU OPERA JOHAN—5:15—The Corsair

CASINO—F—Erminio.

DALY'S THEATHE S. A Midaummer Night's Dream DOCKSTADER's-S:30- Minetrels.
I'DEN MUSEE-Erdely! Nacs! - Lieah.
FIFTH-AVE." ART GALEERY - Spencer Collection of Paint-

HES.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE——The Reval GuardLTCRUM THATRE—4:15—The Wife.

MADISON SOCIARS THEATRE—4: 11—Heart of Heart
NIMO'S GARDEN—S—Alone in London.

STAR THEATRE—S—Olivia.

STANDARD THEATRE—S—Paul Kauvar, or Anarchy
THALLA—2—Possari.
UNION SQUARE I'H CATRE—9:15—The Henrietta.

WALLACES—:15—Lundon Assurance. UNION SQUARE IN ALIDADON ASSURANCE.

5TH AVECUE THEATRE - \$130 - Deacon Bredie.

14TH-ST. THEATRE - 8 - The Woman Hater. 4TH AVE. AND 19TH -- T. - Getty durg.
5TH AVE. ART GALLERIES - Foreign Paintings.

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New York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1888.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Italian village of Valtorta was half buried by an avalanche yesterday; many houses were destroyed and their occupants killed; twenty-three corpses have been recovered. ==== A special service of prayer on behalf of the German Crown Prince was held in the Palace at Berlin on Sunday. === The cases against the seized fishing vessels, the David J. Adams and the Ella M. Doughty, have been discontinued by order of the Dominion Privy Council. - The disorders in the St. Petersburg University have been renewed. John Clayton, the actor, of "Dandy Dick" fame, is dead.

Congress.-Both branches in session. - Senate: The bill to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company, of Nicaragua, was passed; the Dependent Pension bill was further considered. - House Mr. Long, of Massachusetts, introduced a tariff bill at the request of the Home Market Club, of Boston; Pension Commissioner Black received a lefthanded vindication of one of his methods by a party vote.

Domestic .- The engineers and firemen of the Chicago, Burlington and Quiney Railroad went on strike; many men applied for the vacant positions; some passenger trains were moved, but few freight trains turned a wheel. —— The charge against Mr. Locke, manager of the National Opera Company, was dismissed in Washington; he brought suit for damages against his accusers. - General Butler severely criticised the proposed treaty with Great Britain —— The body of W. W. Cor-coran was buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington. — Twenty persons killed by an explosion on a ferryboat in San Publo Bay, California. — The New-Jersey Legislature met after a recess of ten days.

City and Suburban.-John D. Rockefeller, president of the Standard Oil Trust, testified before the Senate Committee and produced a copy of the famous agreement. = - The injunction of General William Cutting against the Union Club was dissolved, but days of grace were allowed to take the case to the Court of Appeals. = Robert B. Roosevelt began a contest of the will of his brother, C. S. V. Roosevelt; two nephews and one niece of the testator got nothing by that document. = Advocates of higher education for women have prepared a memorial to the C dumbia College Trustees, asking for the establishment of an Annex. Corporation Counsel Beekman declared the Mayor's ideas on rapid transit within the law. A Produce Exchange broker killed himself on the graves of his children in Greenwood Cemetery. - Jurors obtained for the Squire-Flynn trial. - The Trustees of the Museum of Natural History disapproved the plans for an additional building prepared by the Park Commissioners. The Berkeley Lyceum, a private gymnasium and theatre, opened. — T. J. Mooney, who tried to set fire to the British ship The Queen, was acquitted on the ground of insanity. - The Bridge Trustees were surprised to find that President Howell had quietly given the Union Elevated road power to cross the Sands-st. tracks of the Bridge. Corge H. Clark & Co., hat jobbers, suspended payment; liabilities, about \$250,000. The Loomis Laboratory, an anonymous gift to the University of the City of New-York, was formally opened. Stocks dull and depressed by sales of "short" stocks, closing strong with partial re-

The Weather.-Indications for to-day: Colder and fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 33 degrees; lowest, 16; average, 26 5-8.

Pension Commissioner Black got a sort of vindication in the House yesterday. He needed it badly. He has arrogated to himself authority quite beyond his legitimate field of duty in ordering pension cases to be closed within 100 days unless further evidence was forthcoming. He might just as well have made the limit 100 hours. The Democratic majority stood by him, however, and smothered the proposed investigation. 'The "Physical Wreck" seems at times to think himself a bigger man than all the rest of the Government.

In the discussion before the Park Commis sioners about the addition to the Museum of Natural History yesterday the interesting announcement was made by Mr. Constable, chairman of the Executive Committee, that a permanent fund of \$350,000 for the support of the Museum is being established. Among the contributors mentioned are Mr. Cornelius Vander bilt. Mrs. Robert L. Stuart and Mr. Morris K. Jesup, each of whom has promised \$50,000. The fund will be an important help to an institution whose usefulness is constantly in-

If the carelessness and indifference which District-Attorney Fellows manifests in regard to the Squire-Flynn case are indicative of his attitude in the important trials that are before him, they promise ill for the interests of justice and the public good. Mr. Fellows was profuse in his promises before election: it is time now that he should begin to redeem them. The selection yesterday of jurors to sit in judgment on Squire and Flynn was not performed with scrupulous care. The opposing counsel are alert, able, experienced, wary and ready to make the most of any weak point in the prosecution. The District-Attorney's office must bring its strongest forces into the field and handle them with masterly generalship if it expects to win.

The strike on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system clearly seems to have two sides to it. The Locomotive Engineers' Brotherhood is a well organized and conservative body, and under the leadership of Chief Arthur would not he likely to countenance a strike unless there were serious provocations. Such a strike is a very different affair from that, for instance, on

We have not observed that any attempt her been made to adjust the differences in this care by arbitration. Much might have been gained had that method of settlement been agreed to by both parties before extreme measures were Some of the engineers' demandsespecially the one which the company claums would contravene the Interstate law-are obviously too stringent. By mutual concessions on some points the difficulty might have been avoided; and it may not be too late yet for such an adjustment. The company's business is almost at a standstill and the public are seriously incommoded. It is too early yet to predict the outcome. The strike, it is gratifying to say, will almost surely be free from any violence or breach of the peace. It is to be hoped that it will speedily be settled.

Some rather important things were done and developed at the meeting of the Bridge Trustees yesterday. Under the sharp fire of newspaper criticism the trustees have found out through their counsel that the proposed placing of advertising signs in the cars would be illegal, and so they sensibly rescinded their action on that matter. It would have been a good thing for them to consult their counsel beforehand. The important fact was disclosed that President Howell had given permission to the Union Elevated Railroad Company to extend its tracks over the Bridge structure in Sands-st. The Union Company is a political concern, in which "Boss" McLaughlin and several of his lieutenants are largely interested. Hence Mr. Howell's solicitude to give it every advantage possible in making connections with the Bridge. His action ought to convince the purblind trustees who have hitherto refused to believe it that the Bridge is a part of the Democratic machine in Brooklyn. Why should the Republican Legislature hesitate to wipe out this scandalous state of things? What is the influence that is powerful enough to prevent the introduction and passage of a bill abolishing this Board of Trustees, which allows itself to be led by the nose by a political "boss"?

STEPS BACKWARD.

It is a question whether President Cleveland cares any longer to be considered a friend to Civil Service reform. He has now tolerated so many violations both of the letter and spirit of the law, and of his own orders, and for so long a time, that no one can be blamed for beheving that he has dropped the role of reformer entirely, and would like, as the election approaches, to be considered more and more as an old-fashioned Jacksonian Democrat. Whatever his notions may be, the evidences multiply that the reform of the Civil Service, which was so auspiciously begun under the last Republican Administration, is likely to go backward, and not forward, so long as Mr. Cleveland is Presi-

Several important illustrations of this have been given lately. A few weeks ago he refused to allow an addition to be made to the rules which would require the reasons for the removal of a clerk to be recorded by the officer removing him. It will be noticed that this involved no restriction of the right of removal. THE TRIBUNE has always contended that this should be absolute with regard to the clerical force. Otherwise the chief would be held to responsibility where he had no control. The only effect of the proposed rule was to create a moral check upon removals. If the reason was to be recorded, there would have to be at least a pretext for removal, and this it is not always easy to find. It is difficult to see what good ground could be assigned for the President's action. As he has made no attempt to assign any at all, the inference is fair that he did not propose to have any obstacle in the way of the removal of Republican office-holders. He is in the wholesale branch of that line of business himself, and likes to see it prosper.

After seeing the way serves of office-holders safely defied his "order" against "pernicious activity" last fall at the Allentown, Saratoga and other conventions, no one need have been surprised to see the same performance repeated at the meeting of the Democratic National Committee the other day, almost within the shadow of the White House. There was a show of deference to public opinion in the appearance of proxies for the office-holders, but there is an old law proverb which says that he who acts through another acts for himself. Two members of President Cleveland's Cabinet, the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Interior, were present by proxy in the committee meeting. No more significant testimony could be needed that the so-called "order" is one nobody need obey.

The latest manifestation is the issuance by the Public Printer at Washington and the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of a circular "request" to all postmasters in New-York State to forward a list of all persons receiving mail at their offices with indication of their politics. This is a shameful violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the law, Under Section 2 of the act it is declared that "no person in the public service is for that reason under obligations to contribute to any political fund, or to render any political service, and that he will not be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to do so"; also that "no person in said service has any right to use his official authority or influence to cocree the political action of any person or body." It does not alter the character of this offence that the service called for is likely to be rendered by all Democratic postmasters-and there are very few of the other kind left-without protest. If it can be held that these lists are "things of value," the office-holders who furnish them can be prosecuted. Now that the text of the letter has been published, the President cannot profess ignorance of it. Will he rebuke his officious Public Printer and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and will be cause notification to be made to the New-York postmasters that they must disregard the letter? We shall see.

PROTECTED AGAINST INHUMANITY.

The Fisheries Commission has paid a doubtfur compliment to Canada. L has considered it necessary to place the people of the Maritime Provinces under treaty obligations not to act like sayages. The Xth and XIth Articles will enable American fishermen taking refuge in Canadian ports under stress of weather to enjoy privileges which are possessed by shipwrecked sailors on the coast of every Christian country. They will not be required to report at a custom house for twenty-four hours. They will be allowed shelter in quiet waters. They may repair their vessel, or, if it be necessary to shift the cargo, they may unload, transship or self what they have on board. They may obtain provisions and other supplies provided they apply for a license, and they may also ship sailors, if the crew be depleted by sickness or death. In short, they will have by this treaty all the privileges which are accorded to tempest-tossed and shipwrecked mariners on all coasts save those tenanted by inhuman savages. Possibly these treaty provisions were needed. since in one conspicuous instance American fishermen have been driven most inhumanly from a Canadian port. A ship which had resened a Nova Scotia crew from a wreck and taken them to land was not allowed either to remain in port or to replace the stores consumed by the castaways. We had supposed that this the Missouri Pacific Railroad two years ago. | was an exceptional case, but apparently it illus-

American fishermen when beset by storms caunot depend upon receiving humane treatment at the hands of Canadians. They must be protected by treaty against inhumanity.

The President in his message seems to regard the rights acquired under these two articles as important concessions. He declares that American fishermen obtain thereby all that they are entitled to have by the principles of international comity. A selfish and closely calculated system must international comity be, if it begins and ends with the meagre privileges accorded by these articles. Is the right of a shipwrecked crew to mend their spars, unload their cargo and buy food for the homeward voyage a great concession for a Christian nation like England to make to another Christian nation? All the privileges conferred by these articles are conferred without treaty and without law wherever men have risen above the level of savagery. All that is implied by international comity is carefully reserved under Article XV until Canadian fish shall be admitted duty-free in American ports. Mercy will be shown to unfortunate mariners; they need not report at the nearest custom house under twenty-four hours; they can repair damages, replace sick or dying sailors and dispose of the cargo; and they need not stand in dread of starvation. But they cannot have anything else unless Congress alters the tariff on fish. This is Secretary Bayard's "great victory."

DEMOCRATIC ANXIETIES. The anxiety of Democrats to make it certain that Mr. Blaine is not to be the Republican candidate affords food for thought. If there were any real belief that Mr. Blaine could be easily or surely beaten, not a Democratic journal in the country would be found suicidally anxious to lessen Democratic chances, by sending a correspondent from London to Florence in the vain hope of extracting from Mr. Blaine some new statement of his position, as "The World" did last week. What Mr. Blaine said to the correspondent was exactly what he had previously said in his letter, that he did not want to be a candidate. Having been defeated, he felt that it was his duty to his party to annonnee his retirement, thus removing any possible embarrassment in the selection of another candidate. No new word from Florence was

statement reiterated. The question has passed beyond Mr. Blaine's What he wants, the country knows. What the Republican party wants, it will determine in convention after due consideration. If it finds a candidate upon whom it can unite with confidence of success, the nomination of that candidate will be heartily made and supported. But Mr. Blaine cannot answer for the party on that point, nor can individual memers, until its voters have expressed their wishes in the selection of delegates. It is fortunate for the party and for the country that there is to be the kindest but most candid examination of the merits and prospects of different candidates, so that elements of strength or of weakness in each case may bo

needed to make this known to the country, but

it is a highly instructive fact that a Demo-

cratic paper is so anxious to have Mr. Blaine's

Some people are anxious to know "what Mr. Blaine's friends propose." The question is a foolish one. Whoever has his eyes open can see that Mr. Blaine's friends are much divided. Some of them prefer one candidate and some another; some have as yet expressed no choice while others have stated that they believed the nomination of Mr. Blame, in spite of his objection, the wisest thing that could be done. When delegates come together, charged with messages from 5,000,000 voters who are now, even more than they were in 1884. "friends of Mr. Blaine," there will probably be agreement, but he who feels most confident what the agreement will be is not necessarily the most likely to be correct.

Of one thing all men may be sure, that the nomination will not be made by the men, or by representatives of the men, who opposed Mr. Blaine because they were hostile to the principles of the party. It will be held a paramount necessity that the candidate shall be thoroughly known as a sincere, earnest and uncompromising advocate of the protection of American industries. Any other candidate than Mr. Blaine will need, much more than he would need, the strength which that principle can give, because no other has so much of personal popularity, or has had for years past so much of the confidence of his party.

The Democratic Convention comes first. By no choice of Republicans, who fixed an early their adversaries, and against the first decratic National Committee, the date of the Democratic Convention has been fixed earlier in order to avoid the heat of July in St. Louis. This change may prove most important. No action in Congress, after Mr. Cleveland's nomination, can alter the meaning of a nomination based upon his message, which was devoted to the tariff question exclusively. The problem for Republicans is therefore much simplified by the certainty that the Democratic candidate and platform, and in case of Mr. Cleveland's nomination the predominating issue of the campaign, will be determined before the Republican Convention assembles.

A SPOUFL TO THE OPIUM FRAUDS

The report made to the Treasury Department frands should receive more than a casual reading. An "offensive partisan" could not have written a more effective arraignment of the present administration of the Customs Service. In the several chapters given out at the Custom House luring the investigation of this matter, it has been stated that the Government has lost \$1,370.00c in duties through the fraudulent withdrawal of opium from bond upon the pretence of sending it to Havana. This being the case, there is no need of tinkering with the tariff in order to reduce the surplus. Another inefficient Democratic Administration of the

No stronger proof of the inefficiency of the laws." Customs officers at this port is needed than Special Agent Holahan's report. In July, 1885, the Republican Collector, ex-Judge Robertson, was acceeded by Edward L. Hedden, and he in turn by Daniel Magone, a country lawyer from Ogdensburg. Prior to Mr. Hedden's appointment there was a general sweep in the special agents' force. Special Agent-in-Charge Colonel Ayre was sent to the Pacific Coast, and his subordinates were thrown out. A troop of inexperienced men, but "good" Democrats, were appointed special igents, and since that time the public has been vaiting to learn what they were doing in return for their salaries. Mr. Holahan is at the head of these detective officers of the Treasury Department. He reports to the Secretary that the withdrawals of opium from bond, upon the pretence of exporting it to Havana, in 1886, amounted to 48,917 1-4 pounds, an increase of 255 per cent over those of 1885. The withdrawals from January 1 to November 1, 1887, vere only 34,428 pounds, but, the report says, this decrease " was undoubtedly due to the fact that in the month of October of that year the York, and that "this unlooked-for event warned the combination to suspend operations."

fraudulently inclined were enabled to pull the wool over the eyes of the less efficient officeholders and cheat the Government out of over one million of dollars in duties. He also admits that the detective officers, the special agents, of the Government were not keen enough to discover these frauds, nor to detect the collusion between certain United States Customs officers assigned to the ships and other people, who permitted this opium to be clandestinely put on board of outgoing ships and then smuggled on

What sort of Democratic Reform is this?

The Democratic primary recently held at Newburg afforded the Cleveland managers in that city another opportunity of proving that they do not want and will not have any Civil Service reform in theirs. The primary was run by Federal office holders-by the Custom House contingent and the postoffice contingent. This combine, by working hard and spending money, managed to defeat Mr. Doyle, a well-known Democratic politician who has long represented his ward in the Board of Aldermen, and who has frequently served his constituents as a delegate to county and State conventions. Doyle was a Hill man, and his friends, who are many and influential, say that before long he will be on top again. Just at present the Newburg Democracy is in a highly distracted condition, and the members who are opposed to the rule of Federal officeholders are disgusted.

The gambler who was acquitted of murder on the ground of "transitory frenzy" will hardly set a fashion. The style is too extreme.

"The New-York Star" is "thoroughly disgusted with these slurs which are continually being cast upon the relations of Cleveland and Hill." course it is. Persons who have been engaged in easting such slurs ought to be ashamed of themselves. By the way, was there any foundation for the slur that the Democratic State Committee recently stood 17 to 17 and adjourned with the tie untied?

"The Buffalo Courier" still continues to back the amazing proposition that in the absence of an express coercing Constitutional provision a President of the United States is not rightly to be called upon to have the courage of his convictions on an important public question. Mr. Cleveland has squarely and emphatically declared against allowing a President a renomination. Yes, says "The Courier," but then there is nothing in the Constiaution that prohibits renomination; therefore, Mr. Cleveland can properly seek to succeed himself. Absardity, perhaps, can go further; but up to date it has never beaten this record.

Prince Ferdinand is denounced by the Czar's Government as a usurper. His usurpation consists in accepting a throne which he received by a manimous vote of the National legislature

That certainly is an attractive politico-musical rumor which is now filling the air at Albany. They say that the other day, while sitting in that conversation chair (price \$163), Governor Hill arranged a rich morsel extracted from his annual message of 1887 for that grand plane (price \$800). This is the way he arranged it:

COMIC SONG.

Air, "Reform is Necessary."
By D. B. H.

The exercise of a wise economy,
Economy! Economy!
In all departments of the
State Government is imperatively
Demanded: Demanded! Demanded:
Imperatively demanded.

While the times are slowly

Imperatively demanded.

II.

While the times are slowly
But steadily improving.
Our tax payers feel keenly,
Feel beenly, feel keenly,
The necessity for continued
Retrenchment, hat hat
Retrenchment, hat hat
The necessity for continued
Retrenchment, retrenchment!
HI.

And every possible reduction,
Possible reduction,
For Reduction,
Of taxation
Will be greatly,
Will be greatly,
Will be greatly,
Appreciated at the present time.
If be seen that the Governor has the

It will be seen that the Governor has managed to make a taking little buffo song out of a salient paragraph of one of his important State papers. And, by the star-eyed geddess of music, it must be just beautiful to hear him, his foot on the loud pedal of the grand piano, rendering these comic verses with the "expression" which is their due

Brooklyn, with her elevated railroad, her superficial Mayor and the underhanded Bridge Trustees has plenty of occupation for a poorly regulated

We again congratulate our neighbor. "The Herald," on coming to its senses about the Fisheries Treaty. Becoming suspicious that it had acted hastily in recommending the ratification of that un-American convention, it telegraphed to Mr. William Henry Trescot for an opinion. He gave that opinion in a letter which has evidently staggered our neighbor. A Democrat among Democrats, he condemned the Administration's diplomatic work from top to bottom. Mr. Trescot day because willing to act without waiting for is one of the most accomplished diplomatists in the United States, and having acted as counsel liberate indement of a majority of the Demo- at Halifax for the Government, he is conversant with all the facts. It is a National misfortune that Secretary Bayard did not appoint him one

It is understood that Governor Hill is waiting anxiously to get "points" from Governor Green's veto of that New-Jersey High License bill. Like the man who was "agin the Governor Green's Like The Man Who was "agin the Governor Green's Like The Man Who was "agin the Governor Green's Like The Man Who was "agin the Governor Green's Like The Man World I again to merrow.—(Judge.

Ap Factor Man World I again to merrow.—(Judge. the man who was "agin the Government," a Democratic Executive can be counted on every time to oppose laws that restrain the liquor traffic.

It is a matter of no little significance when the Transatiantic (French) Steamship Company equips all its vessels with apparatus for spreading oil on the waves during storms. This is a subject that may well be considered by the proposed International Marine Conference. Experience has shown that this process in every case when tried has enabled a vessel to outride the storm with by Special Treasury Agent Holahan on the opium | comparative ease. Why shouldn't every steamship, at least, be required to adopt what is se evidently useful in promoting safety at sea?

"The water is bad." It is "The Albany Times" that files this objection against St. Louis as the seat of the Democratic National Convention. A typical young Democrat, who made a three months' visit to St. Louis, was asked, on his return to this city, if the water of that city was palatable "Well, upon my word," was the frank reply, "I forgot to taste it." We imagine that the average delegate to the St. Louis Convention will not find the badness of the water a fatal drawback, and Federal Government would get rid of about all of course the Committee on Resolutions will resolve as usual that " we are opposed to sumptuary

PERSONAL.

P. T. Barnum declares that the best circus of to-day not a fair mark for the church's hostility, and in the concluding chapter of a new edition of his autobiography gives this droll story: "On Sunday evening, May 21, 1882, I entered the Church of the Messiah, Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor, and quietly took a back seat, only to find the keen, clear eyes tock a back seat, only to find the keen, clear eyes of the preacher fixed upon me and to hear his resonant voice announce, 'I see P. T. Barnum in a back pew of this church and I invite him to come friward and take a seat in my family pew. Mr. Barnum always gives me a good seat in his circus and I want to give him as good in my church. Mr. Barnum adds: "I thought the revision gentleman had the courage of his convictions, and I was grateful to his congregation for the gravity with which they listened to this pulpit most and made way for me as with some embarrassement I took the prominent seat indicated."

Mr. Robert J. Burdette is lecturing and preaching in Mr. H. C. Fahnestock, president of the First National

Bank of this city, is travelling in Mexico with a party of relatives and friends.

Mr. Wilkie Collins, says a "Pall Mall Gazette" Customs authorities at Havana" discovered that opium was smuggled into that port from New-york, and that "this unlooked-for event warned the combination to suspend operations."

Weller, "Is again suffering from his old enemy, the goot, which has pursued him with flendish malignity for years. The famous novelist once related to me with his own lips the history of 'The Mooustone,' and that "this unlooked-for event warned the combination to suspend operations."

A meteor has been agreed attention in Hilmois. This will likewise he a great your fee falling stars in the political firmament. The showers will begin to that exciting novel were dictated when in the political firmament. The showers will begin to the future.

trated the customs of the Dominion coast. the Democrats came into power those who were grasp of the gout-devil. If gout is the enemy of his old age, ghosis persecuted him when he was young, so that the life of the popular novelist has not been all beer and skittles. 'When I was writing "The Woman in White," said Mr. Collins, 'I often used to take up my work a little before midnight and work into the small hours of the morning. Then the most take up my work a little before midnight and work into the small hours of the morning. Then the most horrible monsters, with green eyes, frightful fangs, and loiling tongues, would meet me on the staircase and follow me to bed, not once, but night after night. Of course, they were the result of overwork, and a rest banished them from my overwrought brain. I remember asking Mr. Collins how he came by Count. Fosco, the only fat williain to fiction. 'He was an agglomeration,' replied the novelist, 'and I made him fat because a lady once made the remark to me at a dinner party that no novelist could make a really lifelike fat willain.'"

The late Dr. Thomas Bryan Lester was the oldest place he first entered when he was on his way to the Mexican war.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph C. Price has not yet decided thether or not to accept the office of Minister to Liberta. He is reluctant to leave Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., of which he is president and to the interests of which he is much devoted.

Mr. Horace Davis, the new president of the University of California, is a relative of the Hon. George Bancroft. His wife is a daughter of Thomas Starr

Sir George Chetwynd who has got into such a controversy with Lord Durham over turf matters, is about thirty-eight years of age, and tolerably good-looking. He is tall and fair, stoops slightly, and wears a scowl and abrupt manner. He lives in one of the largest and most handsome residences in Curzon-st., Mayfair, and the in er or presents the best index to the good ta-te of the baronet's wift, the Marchioness of Hast- frantic by this accumulation of acceptances, "Bundy ings. H: has been twice married, his first wife being a daugh er of the Marquis of Anglesey, and his present wife was the widow of the last Marquis of Hastings. They have three children-Guy, a boy of fourteen years of ago, and two girls, Lilian and Olive. Since the turf sca.dal has become the topic of conversation Sir George Chetward has been bothered out of his life by reporters from the daily and weekly newspapers importing 11n to 11 them "interview" him. He has then porngiln to I t the turned on the scowl.

Prince Bismarck took sixteen drinks of whiskey while making his recent great speech. Lord Beaconsfield used to drink a bottle or two of champagne before an important oratorical effort.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Tammany men are still a little sore because the Democratic Convention will not be held in San ancisco. They have heard that the grape brandy of California is a beverage so potent as to make Fourth Ward whiskey seem like skim milk.

Brown-Have you been able to get anything to yet, Jones ?"
Jones-Ye-: I got a nice place last week.
Brown-Good. I'm glad to hear it i I am doing well

work Jones—No. outside. I'm collecting for Draper & Tailor; and by the way, old man, I've got a little bill against you that's been running a long time—(The

"Smiling Dave, the Mascot of the Mound City," is the soubriquet now given to Major Francis, of St. Louis. His friends think it will land him in the

The Pothschilds are said to be engaged in an effort to co t of the diamond products of the world. The Rothschilds are a powerful family, but when they deliberately ruth into a competitive fight with our native hotel clerks, their name is no longer Rothschilds but Dennis. Front! Show Mr. Rothschild to No. 4,149, twelth story, rear!—(Binghampton Republican.

A Kentucky Democrat deplores the "Eliteracy" of that State, as a blot on the "Assentchin of the grand old Democratic party." From which it would appear that the Star-Eyed Goddess of Reform ought to go into the school-teaching business.

Knows Better.-Jones-I think cheap clears are hor-

Smith-Are they?

J.-Are they?

J.-Are they?

S.-No; I never accept any cigars from my friends.

-(Boston Courier. The New-York Street Cleaning Department appears

that the spring rains will wash the dirt away.

A St. Albans four-years-old miss had been naughty the other day and her mamma shut her up in a closet by way of penalty. The little one alternated between fits of crying and appeals for freedom, and was heard to say within herself: "I tell you, this is tough!"—(St. Albans Messenger.

There are thirty-seven Japanese students in the University of Michigan.

They have a "Southern Society" in New-York composed of gentlemen born in the South and now living in the metropolis. Let some people who were born in New-England undertake to run a "Northern Society" in New-Orleans and see what fun there will be.—(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Constitution of Florida requires the Judges of the Supreme Court to draw lots to determine which shall exercise the functions of Chief Justice.

> MOUNT AND AWAY. MOUNT AND AWAY.
> When leaves the eaves the ledele,
> And roads begin to dry,
> The season for the bicycle
> Again is drawing nigh.
> Oh! glorious 'tis to see the wheels
> Revolving at the bugle's call; Even be who "takes a header" feels

That life's worth living, after all.

-(Boston Courier. A Georgia farmer made \$100 off an acre planted in watermelons, and a physician in the neighborhood made

"The Atlanta Constitution" says that Roger O. Mills is "the most glittering ass that ever graced the halls This is not exact; the " Premier" isn't

glittering" at all. Mrs. Unriem Ruidges (continuing sid-walk conver-sation). And do you know I've had the hardest time to find the ecru edging I spoke to 700 about I The salesman took down fifty or sixty boxes, went to the whot-ale department for samples, sent a messenger round to the other stores, and finally, after he had called in one of the proprietors, we found just the thing

quarries, where the Romanz obtained the stones used in their famous buildings. The quarries are ninety six miles from the Nile, and 3,650 feet above the level of the sea

During the early part of the last week, when the walking was especially slippery, an Hibernian friend of the Sanuterer seems to have had a particularly unfortunate time of it, for, describing his experience, he said in the most emphatic manner, "Faith, the walking was that slippy, that i fed foor times befoor I was able to get up once "—(Boston Budget.

It is amusing to hear Democratic politicians, whose honesty is a non est quantity, tell how soon they would reduce the surplus, if they had the chance.

Dangerous Young Man.—"Who put those words a your mouth, I'd like to know I's exclaimed Mrs. jenkins, whose Johnsle had just been using some in your mouth, I'd like to know? exclusing some Bjenkins, whose Johnale had just been using some eccentric language.

"Mr. Follibud, I guess, mamma," said Johnale's younger brother. "At least I saw him putting some words in sister Fannie's mouth while they were standing out by the gate in the moonlight last evening."

-(Somerville Journal.

tric lights in his cosey house at Llowellyn Park. Lkewise he can afford to despise the gas metre.

Where Witnesses are Protected.—Browbeating Lawyer (in Montana)—Answer my question, sir.
Witness (to court)—Your honor, I have answered that same question half a dozen times, but the answered on it suit him because I say "No" when he wants me to say "Yes." Am I obliged to lie under oath to please him!

Judgo-Certainly not, sir. The courts are made
by the people for the people, and you, as one of the
people, have a right to protection.

Witness-Then, your honor, I demand protection

Witness-Then, your heady, from this court, undge-I've only got two guns about me, but the tipstaff there will lend you one; he's got three.— (Omaha World.

MODELS OF PATRIOTISM. We are all Unionists now from Jefferson Davis down to the humblest private who fought under the folds of the bonny blue flag.

ELESSED RESULTS OF HIGH LICENSE. High license has completely wiped out the bars in the family grocery stores, which were, as has been well said, "the pest of the bome and the curse of the family." There is not one of them in existence in the city now.

THE IGNOMINIOUS PATE OF TRAITORS. From The Kansas City Journal.

Explain matters as they may the few men who siped defeat Mr. Blaine in 1884 can never convince to Republican party that they were not influenced a selfish motives.

It was a betrayal that men who be justified, and the persons who engaged this work are now most thoroughly despised by on the men who profited by the operation.

THE DRAMA.

"THE WOMAN-HATER." "The Woman Hater," D. D. Lloyn's eccentric com first time in New-York at the Fourteenth Street Thea Soldom has a new play by an American author beer greeted with more laughter and enthusiasm. From the time that the characters were thoroughly intro dured the fate of the play was never for a moment in firmer and firmer grasp till the final fall of the

"The Woman Hater" tells the story of a middleaged man, "Solomon Bundy," a retired merchant, who has attained the reputation conveyed by the title, but who is really extremely susceptible to feminine charms and has been only kept by diffidence from expressing his feelings. When he at last con merhis timidity be finds the experience so pleasant that he repeats it rather rashly. Some three months before the opening of the play he had proposed by letter to a widow, "Mrs. Brewster," and not having received an answer concludes he is rejected. Thereupon he proposes to another widow, " Mrs. Joy," who like all the principal characters of the first act, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. She accepts him and he proceeds to tell his happiness to another widow, "Mrs. Watson," but does so in such ambiguous terms that she thinks he is proposing for her hand and also accents him.

Brewster' is handed to him. It states that his proposal had gone astray in the mails, but had at last been received and was entirely agreeable. Driver rushes from the room and is supposed to have gone to Newport. In reality, he is in hiding in the hotel, but sends daily letters to Newport to be remarked from there to his numerous sweethearts. He finds the composition of so many love-letters irksome and which causes some funny situations. The complica-tions in the play are numerous and so constantly enough fig that it wound be amost impossible to obtain them, but they are contrived so sathring as to seem aways to arise naturally. It is only after many perits and adventures, including a brief incarceration in a pri-

arise naturally. It is only after many perils and adventures, including a brief incarceration in a private limatic asytum, whither he has been taken in mistake, that "bundy" is released from his troubles, and it is to be presumed finds happiness in the arms of "Mrs. Joy," to whom he had been secretly married just before his abduction. The oralogue is remarkably bright, abounding in epigram and charged with a homor that seemed individual and spontaneous. One other great merit that the comedy possesses is that it is thoroughly clean and wholesome, there are being one "risky" situation or a single double entendre.

Mr. Reed played "Bundy" in excellent style. His method is singularly neat and quick, and all his points were unde with ease and unfailing certainly. The part was originally played by the late John T. Raymond, and Mr. Reed's voice, appearance and manner are often re, insecrnt of his predecessor, though he probably never saw him in this character and is evidently not consciously initiating him. Both Mr. Reed and the public are to be congratulated on his success in merging from the song and-dance comedy with which he has bithorto been chiefly identified. The support afforded by William C. Andrews, Feid. Hight, Alice Hastings, Annie I ewis and Bessie Hunter was good. Mr. Deliwyn was noisy and overacted a great deal in what, in capable hands, would have been an amusing role.

DEACON BRODIE AT THE FIFTH AVENUE The strong and gloomy play of " Deacon Brodie, written by Robert Louis Stevenson and W. E. Henley Avenue Theatre last evening by Edward J. Henley and his company. This play is worthy of the mind that conceived "Treasure Island." It is so powerful and so absorbing in its interest that it kept every hearer to the end, though the hideous story of cr me and blood is unrelleved by contrast. It is all shadow and no light. Like the marvellous tale of piracy which was one of Stevenson's earlier successes it is crammed with horrors.

It was presented in a way that found favor with the house. The burden of the performance, of course.

it was presented in a way that found favor with the house. The burden of the performance, of course, fails chiefly on the shoulders of Mr. Henley, who lacks the power to touch the heart with sympathy, but is impressive by turbulent earnestness and energy. The parts of "Moore," "Hunt" and "Ainsile" were presented with a brutal and effective realism which smacked of Zola. The acting of Miss Carrie Coole as "Jean Watt" merits a word of commendation. The play is likely to fill the theatre during Mr. Henley's engagement. Every one who sees it is sure to talk about it for it is never dull and its strong scenes will not easily be forgetten.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.

As the preface of an article booming Judge Gresham for the Presidency, "The Chicago Tribune" raises for consideration three possible objections to part with ex-Senator Edmunds against restricting Chinese Immigration; that the Labor members of the Indiana Legislature would not vote for him for Senator; and that by favoring the submission of a prohibition amendment in Indiana he may have alienated the German vote. "The Tribune" adds:

the German vote. "The Tribune" adds:

Judge Gresham's record defles scrutiny. If any candidate can carry New York he can. He would carry his own State by a big majority. If the Hooslers want a Hoosler President he is their man, because he can be elected, for he is a man upon whom all factions of the party, whether Germans or Prohibitionists, or whatever their tariff views may be could heartily unite. Let them be careful they do not make a grave mistake when they come to present their candidate. With Gresham in the White House and Harrison in the Cabinet, Indiana would have a standing and influence in the National Government such as she has never had in her whole history as a state.

To this "The Indianapolis Journal, woulds with

To this "The Indianapolis Journal" replies with It declares that in his votes upon the energy. Chinese bill, Harrison only acted "with with Hawley, with Ingalls, with Sherman, and, as (of the Senate) except two or three from the Pacific the Legislature is pronounced a "meaner falsehood than the first one," because.

As for his record on the liquor question "The Journal" Insists that he has only stood with his party, and that "the bugbear of the German vote' as a synonym for the whiskey vote is no longer used to frighten children with." Stress is then laid upon the fact that in 1876 Harrison ran 2 000 votes ahead of his ticket, and in 1886 the Republican legislative candidates, who expected to re-elect him United States Schator, received over 14,000 majority, while the State ticket had less than 4,000.

Mr. Depew's tariff talk in that Washington's Birthday address elicits sharp criticism and condetenation from "The Chicago Tribune" and "The Chicago News." Two or three articles a day seem to give full vent to the antagonism thus excited.

Senator Cameron, so says a Washington letter to he is a candidate for the Presidency, but is discouraging the very mention of his name. He and Senator Quay have favored Blaine thus far, but now advise sending an unpledged delegation to Chicago.

A general impression prevails in Washington, as in race this year and does not wish to have his name presented by the Vermont delegation.

"Constructive declinations of a nomination to the Presidency" have been placed before the country by Blaine and Cleveland, observes "The Albany Times, which then asks, Which is weightier, that based on purely personal considerations, or the one involving great Nation: interests, such as danger to the Re-public growing out of a second term craze? "The Times" betrays its opinion that the letter is more ob-ligatory, and then says:

Mr. Cleveland's letter may have been written to attract the suffrages of men who believed in the pres erce of the evils which he deprecated, and even in that view he is bound in honor to regard it as a pledge. posed to infer, and believing it, as he must have done, and believing it still more now, he can, as a patriot and a man of honor, do no otherwise than carry out the intents and purposes of which his letter of exceptance gave promise to the country.

A LUCID INTERVAL

From The Cincinnati Commercial-Gazeite.

"The New-York Times" is abusing Blaine sherman with impartiality; and it is the only impartiality we observe about "The Times."

HORRORS !-IT'S OPPOSING AN ENGLISH CUSTOM.

Prom The New York Press. The three-cent "Evening Post" is growing sad because the tarif lays a duty on raisins. Why, you giddy old thing, don't you know England levies a duty on raisins and currants? That's English, you know You must not oppose the duty on raisins.

MR. DEPEW'S ORATION IN CHICAGO.